The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,132.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

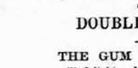
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. | Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. | Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "Robinson Crusoe," Vinnis, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Vinnis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents ship "Robinson Crusoe."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOP! STOP!!
AND SEE
STEVENS' CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS WONDERFUL TROUPE
will make their
FOURTH APPEARANCE
ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1869.

LOOK FOR NEW FACES,
NEW FEATS, AND LOTS OF FUN.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.
SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MDLLE. CARRIE.

WONDER AT THE
INFANT PRODIGIES,
AGED RESPECTIVELY 10 AND 8 YEARS,
in their
MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE
on the
DOUBLE TRAPEZE.

THE GUM ELASTIC MAN,
will delight and surprise all beholders.

THE NEW CLOWN AND SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER,
DAN RICE,
will "speak a piece" if prompted promptly.

THE OLD FAVOURITE,
H. P. STEVENS,
as
THE FIRE KING,
THE SLACK WIRE MASTER,
and
JUGGLER OF THE WORLD.

ON SATURDAY NEXT
A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
will be given for the accommodation of
FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.
Children, half price to all parts of the House.

Doors open at 3 o'clock P.M.; Performance to commence at 4.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments:—Treacher & Co.'s; Soundy & Co.'s; Oriental Exchange; Divan Exchange; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

ONE or two single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings with a respectable family, on moderate terms, in a large healthy Bungalow situated at Mazagon road. Apply to "P. E." No 14, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed to the Estate of Anne Maria Sparrow, Widow of the late James Joseph Sparrow, of the Bombay Civil Service, who died at No. 32, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 8th day of July 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to Edward Macdougall Fogeo, of Bombay, Merchant, Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Anne Maria Sparrow are required to send in their claims upon her Estate to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 20th day of February next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Anne Maria Sparrow without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 19th January 1869. REMINGTON & Co.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the Fourteenth day of January 1869, presented to the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, one of the Judges of the said Court, by the Directors of the said Company; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould on the Eighth day of February 1869; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear, at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on the payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 19th January 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Petitioner's Solicitors.

PEACHES from the HILLS—(fresh batch arrived this morning)—in baskets of 500, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 8. Apply to
Bombay, 19th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

VALUABLE WORKS FOR SALE.

Public Works or Great Britain, consisting of Railways, Rails, &c., &c.; Cast Iron Bridges; Iron and Gas Works; Plan of the Harbour and Port of London, &c., &c.;—the whole rendered of the utmost utility to the Civil Engineer, &c. Edited by F. W. Simms, C. E., 153 Plates. 2nd edition, 1846. —Price, cash Rs. 50.

Harbours.—The Theory, Formation, and Construction of British and Foreign Harbours, with 123 engravings. By Sir John Rennie, C. E. 2 vols.—Price, cash Rs. 150.

Atlas.—Philips' Imperial Library Atlas. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.; with Index, 1864.—Price, cash Rs. 30.

Iron Bridges.—A complete treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge construction, including from foundations in three parts —theoretical, practical, and descriptive. Illustrated by numerous examples drawn to a large scale. By W. Humber, &c. 2nd edition 1864. One volume text and one of plates.—Rs. 100

Iron Bridges and Girders.—A practical treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges and Girders, as applied to Railway structures, and to buildings generally, &c. By W. Humber, &c. —Rs. 314.

Hydraulics.—Lowell Hydraulic Experiments: being a selection from experiments on Hydraulic Motors, on the flow of water over weirs, in open canals of uniform rectangular section, &c., made at Lowell, Massachusetts, by J. B. Francis, C. E. 2nd edition, 1868, revised and enlarged. 23 engravings.—Rs. 40.

Irrigation in Southern Europe; being the report of a tour of inspection of the Irrigation Works of France, Spain, and Italy, undertaken in 1857-58 for the Government of India, by Lieut. C. C. Scott Moncrieff, C. E. With an Appendix.—Rs. 22½.

Ship-Building, in Iron and Steel. By E. J. Reed, C. B., Chief Constructor of the Navy.—Rs. 20.

Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture—historical, theoretical, and practical. New edition 1867. Half bound.—Rs. 41½.

Civil Engineering, a Cyclopedia of, 1200 engravings.—Rs. 31½.

Riddell's the Carpenter and Joiner, and elements of handrailing. With 32 plates.—Rs. 15½.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 3 vols.—Rs. 70.

Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism, &c.—Scientific researches in connection with. By W. Sturgeon.—Rs. 15½.

Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, &c. By C. L. Eastlake, Architect.—Rs. 13½.

Arboriculture—or a practical treatise on Raising and Managing Forest Trees, and on the profitable extension of the Woods and Forests of Great Britain. By J. Grigor.—Rs. 8.

Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. By J. Merrifield and H. Evers.—Rs. 10½.

Self-taught Cyclopedia for self-taught students, comprising general drawing; architectural, mechanical, and engineering drawing; ornamental drawing and design; mechanics and mechanism; and the steam engine. By R. S. Burn.—Rs. 8.

SPONS' DICTIONARY of ENGINEERING, CIVIL, MECHANICAL, MILITARY and NAVAL, with TECHNICAL TERMS in FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and ITALIAN.

The following are among the special subjects treated of:—Labour-saving Machinery employed in the different Industrial Pursuits; Steam and the Steam-engine; the Mining and Working of Iron, Coal, Silver, Gold, and Copper; Casting and Founding; Iron Shipbuilding; Construction of Reservoirs, Storage of Water; Irrigation, Sewage, Waterworks; Harbours, Locks, and Canals; Ordnance and War Material; Railway Engineering; Building; Practical Mechanics, Hydraulics; Telegraphy, Electro-Metallurgy; Docking Ships; Gearing and Mechanical Movements; Ventilation of Mines; Damming, Boring, and Blasting; Strength and Properties of the Materials of Construction; Iron Bridge, Roofs, and Girders; &c., &c., &c.

Articles on these subjects will receive careful attention from professional Engineers of the highest order, who have made particular branches of Engineering their peculiar study, while the whole will be under the control of an Editor of great experience.

The work will be completed in about 60 Numbers, containing many thousand Engravings.

Each Number will consist of 32 pages, Super-royal 8vo.

☞ Subscribers' names registered by the undersigned. Every twelve numbers to be paid for in advance: Rs. 9 in Bombay, and Rs. 9½ from Outstations.

The first number has just been published. Specimen Part can be seen at our Rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 20th January 1869.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,200 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Feb. 2	Leave Colombo	Feb. 11
„ Carwar	„ 4	„ Galle	„ 12
„ Mangalore	„ 5	„ Negapatam	„ 14
„ Cannanore	„ 6	„ Madras	„ 16
„ Calicut	„ 7	„ Coconada	„ 18
„ Beypore	„ 7	„ Vizagapatam	„ 20
„ Cochin	„ 8	„ Bimlipatam	„ 20
„ Tuticorin	„ 10	Arrives Calcutta	„ 23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

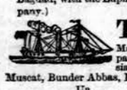
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	25	Leave Bussorah	29	12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
	Feb.			Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	21	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	22	5	„ Muscat	5	19
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	26	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on Monday, the 25th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz:—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingoria.
Cujunwel.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Tairel Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 1st proximo.)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "City of Bombay," 900 Tons Register, Captain Adair, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail about the end of this month.

THE Ship "Daniel Rankin," 1,048 tons Register, Captain Hartnell, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to
FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "Anazi."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombe," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombe."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glentilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Glentilt."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 17th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Brussels."

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "Arctic," Captain E. Nordbeck, from Gefle, are requested receive orders from the undersigned and send boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 18th January 1869. No. 9, Hunuman Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Edinburgh," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Logan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Edinburgh."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail about 20th proximo.)

THE Iron Clipper Ship "Dragon," classed A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain McClemon, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. Désiré Buisson is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

Bombay, 19th January, 1869. E. MIONNET & Co.

EVERYBODY'S BINOCULAR.—An exceedingly useful and portable instrument, of good power, covered with Morocco, in morocco case, diameter of object glass one inch.

Net cash with order Rs. 15.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of BUILDING MATERIALS at UPPER COLABA.
By order of Government.

Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all the Building Materials of the Bungalow, with Out-houses, &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Regimental Hospital. The Bungalow is under No. 20, and was lately occupied by Captain C. Mansell.

Terms—Cash, and other conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SELF-WINDING MEASURING TAPES—Each consists of a graduated continuous solid steel Ribbon, which, upon being liberated after use, recoils into its case. For strength, durability, portability and extreme accuracy, these are unequalled. Price—3 feet Rs. 4, 6 feet, Rs. 5-8; 9 feet Rs. 7-8; 12 feet Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and other Books Received January 18.

Leaves from Her Majesty's Journal of Life on the Highlands.

Illustrated edition	Rs. 32 0
Tennyson's Idylls, complete, with 35 steel engravings, by Gustave Doré. Folio, splendidly whole bound in morocco	110 0
Abyssinia from the illustrated London News, a Reproduction of the plates illustrating the late Expedition, which appeared in that Journal. Folio cloth	16 0
(Captain Davidson (R. E.) on Railways in India	10 8
Simpson's India, Ancient and Modern. Part III.	21 0
Worcesam on Mechanical Saws	4 8
St. George and the Dragon. Illustrated	7 8
Dyer's Ruins of Pompeii, a Series of 18 Photographic Views, with Descriptions of the Remains	24 0
Cast up by the Sea, by Sir Samuel Baker	5 12
A Noble Life, by author of John Halifax	3 12
Annals of the Parish Cathedral, by the Dean Milman	15 8
Robert Browning's The Ring and the Book, vol. I	5 12
Almanack de Gotha, 1869	4 4
Hood's Whims and Oddities. Cheap edition	1 4
How to Use the Barometer in 1869	0 12
Les Jolies Filles de Grovehill	0 12
Curiosities of the Pulpit and Pulpit Literature, by Prebendary Jackson	4 8
Jackson's Military Surveying	10 8
Whyte Melville's Brooks of Bridlemere	4 8
Do. Cerise	4 8
Jean Ingelow's Poems. Illustrated edn.	16 0
Malton's Manual of Dietetics	1 12
Meredith's Lucile	4 8
Keith Johnston's Map of India from Atlas	6 0
Murray's Hand Book. South Italy	7 8
A Stable for Nightmares	0 12
Rooney's Book of Household Music. Limp morocco	9 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,
by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

LINDLEY and WARREN.
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.
Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	„ 15 „
Postage Stamps	„ 5 „
Cabinet Portraits	„ 24 „
Large Groups and Portraits	„ 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each. Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO
SACHE and MURRAY,
FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE and MURRAY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS and COLOURISTS,
Rampart Row, Next Door to Soundy & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of
CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,
are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection

VIEWS OF
BOMBAY and VICINITY,
in preparation, and will soon be ready.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
(No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay.)
1, East Street, Poona,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain. do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
To fasten over instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

French Glove Kid (Emperor's)	Boots	
All Patent „	do.	Dress.
Do. „ (with spur boxes)	do.	
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh	do.	
Memel top French Calf Golosh	do.	
Calf Croquet	do.	
Enamelled Croquet	do.	
Do. Imitation Balmorals	do.	
Do. Plain	do.	Walking.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh	do.	
Kid do. do.	do.	
Brown Morocco (Chelsea)	do.	
Do. Calf Golosh	do.	
Canvas	do.	
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon	do.	Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace.
Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Dandin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS, containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones only, still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to Wine Merchants interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks here are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

* The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand;—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15 0	X		Sound ordinary Wine	13 0
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine.	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Western Clubs in London: a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0	Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old			30 0
35 0	Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine			32 0
	Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates.			

MARSALA.

*16 0	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome		14 0
*18 0	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East India character, having had a voyage to India and home again and re-shipped to Bombay.		16 8

We have first rate Marsala of this year's importation, which we recommend it strongly.

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

*18 0	One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bonquet and good body	27 0
*32 0	White Port, the produce of the White Grape, it is delicate and mellow	28 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

30 0	Corden Blue—brand, anchor, Payne & Co., Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
*30 0	Ditto, ditto, Copper Capsule, similar	28 0
*38 0	Creme de Bousy— double anchor	34 0
39 0	Light Dry Silky, more body, and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
*39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a Pale straw colored, good bouquet and very mellow and dry	35 0
41 0	Silver Neck with* (star)—a pale elegant Wine from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
41 0	Gold Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with * * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuyee's of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country		40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with * * (double star)—brand, Payne and Co., Rheims, same Cuyee as above, but not so dry		40 0

* Double Magnum.—In cases of 4 bottles equal to 16 ordinary quarts at Rs. 60 per case—Cash, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

* Single Magnum (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market quiet. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pc	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1305
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	810
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	350
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freere Land	105
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	745
...	2,000	1,900	Nil	Port Canning	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Ard wright	400
550,000	5,500	all		Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	135		Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all		Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	200	25		Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	20
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Fy'decry B'k.	28
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Co'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	120	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,900	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	Nominal.
China	60 Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1868-67	105½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-8
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee		230 to 240
Akola		238 to 240
Broach		238 to 239
Dhollera		245 to 250
Bhowanggur		245 to 250
Veeravul		215 to 230
Vingorla		235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned		255 to 260
Khandeish		230 to 232
Barsee		230 to 232
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		270 to 274
Hingunghat		280 to 285

Ready sales 775 Candies. Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19

Breton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Yachell, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Orr, Deputy Inspector General, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Bangalore.
Seton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Mount Aboo.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Motleykyrle, Lieutenant, 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, to join, to Madras.
Clarke, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Lucas, C., Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lucas, H., Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Wallace, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to join, to Nagpore.
Brown, Captain, 5th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to join, to Belgaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£5 10s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 19	North	Wylie	Liverpool, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 19	India (s)	Baxter	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Kutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship C. O. Whitmore, Humphrey, to Galle.
Ship China, Weeks, to Galle.
Brig A. Reymon, Nacoda, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Lady McDonald, to London.
Ship Cospatrick, to Rangoon.
Brig Bokhary, to Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 14 Belpore.....Overton.....Liverpool, Sept. 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14 Cashmere (s) ..... — ..... —
Andrew Jackson ..... — ..... —
Kenilworth Castle ..... — ..... —

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 9th January, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital		56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,31,288 4 8			
Public Deposits at Branches	14,76,297 4 1			
		46,07,585	8	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		72,92,706	15	11
Cash Credits undrawn do.		4,09,577	12	0
Bank Notes outstanding		525	0	0
Post Bills		1,51,550	5	0
Reserve Fund		5,62,500	0	0
Rupees		186,49,447	9	9

ASSETS.				
Silver and Notes at Head Office	32,15,800 11 11			
Silver and Notes at Branches	44,04,257 1 4			
		76,20,057	13	3
Govt. Securities		13,42,416	15	6
Govt. Reserve, Cash	6,31,288 4 8			
Securities				
		6,31,288	4	8
Loans at Head Office and Branches		23,70,452	4	0
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches		7,45,005	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		38,01,962	3	9
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches		2,50,153	4	0
Bills of Exchange do.		11,00,893	4	5
Due by other Banks		7,87,308	8	2
Rupees		186,49,447	9	9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th, 1-29 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 16th January, via Russia 14th January.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 13th and 14th January.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 13th, and 14th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th January, are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	16 37	1 58
,, Calcutta	19 13	2 21
,, Madras	One message in 6 hours 37 mts.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee now perfect. Cause of high maximum interruption between Bombay and Kurrachee from 10-20 to 11-32 A.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased [illegible] other privileges] from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOSLIN—January 18th, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant W. W. Goslin, Commissariat Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—SPRING—January 19th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, F. B. Walker, Esq., Executive Engineer Kolapore, to Kate, only daughter of the late Edward Spring, Esq., Ardra, Coketty.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—January 14th, at No. 5, Staff Barracks, Calcutta, Captain Thomas Carnegy Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, fourth son of the late John Anderson, Esq., Penang Civil Service, aged 36 years and 11 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DOBREE—January 6th, at Waltair, the wife of Captain Dobree, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of a daughter, who survived her birth a few hours.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATHS.

TURNBULL—January 7th, at Bustee, Sidney Turnbull, Esq., of Sylhet, Tea Planter, aged 26 years.
GRANT—January 9th, at Bustee, Maria Harriette, the beloved wife of G. Grant, Esq., P. W. Department, aged 32 years.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869.

THE most recent telegrams from London touching the progress of the Turco-Grecian question, although they are satisfactory on some points, do not allay reasonable anxiety. The rapidity with which the diplomatists at Paris came to *some* decision is a good sign. Perhaps it may be explained by the following sentence, attributed on respectable authority by the correspondent of an English journal to an oriental diplomatist enjoying the best information. The personage referred to said at Vienna, "France does not want war, England will not hear of it, Austria cannot make it, and Russia is not ready."

Turkey and Prussia are omitted from the catalogue, but the dispositions of Turkey are manifest, and from other sources we learn that, whatever were her first impressions, Prussia, at an early stage, gave up any ostensible championship of the Greek cause in its present shape. Then the form of terms used in the telegram, announcing the decision of the Conference, which has raised doubts in some minds as to its efficacy, does not necessarily or even probably imply a want of good faith or any intention to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope. Diplomatic documents are usually politely worded, and in old times, at least, the formal statement that the Great Powers had determined to communicate the result of their deliberations to a smaller power would have been quite sufficient to secure instant submission. We see little reason to doubt that it will do so now, providing all the Powers are playing a fair and open game. The three first points set forth in the Turkish ultimatum, give up everything, especially as they are held to include the fifth; while the reference of the fourth point to some tribunal—meaning, we suppose, some body of persons skilled in international law—became necessary because the questions involved touch nearly every State in Europe. And as regards the Greeks, the plea of their Government is that it would be an unlawful proceeding on their part to prevent ships armed by private persons from quitting and entering Greek ports, or to lay hands on volunteers who avowedly go forth to meddle and make even in those states with which the said Government maintains friendly relations. But, it may be properly answered, if there is no law to prevent these proceedings, then there should be one. If Greece tried to assist French or Austrian insurgents in the way she has aided the Cretans, she knows her plea would not avail for a moment; nor do we see why it should hold good in the case of Turkey. But the demand that blockade-runners should be excluded from Greek ports is not in accordance with the practice of Europe. Hence the necessity of referring the whole question for discussion. The Powers, at all events, have shown that they consider Turkey to be mainly in the right in her demands, and Greece wholly wrong in her acts.

But then comes the formidable question, how, if Greece resists, is she to be coerced? Will the Powers carry out their award, or will they leave execution to be done by Turkey? It is the sentence "England has objected to the enforcement of obedience," that creates the gravest apprehensions. What does it mean? The words imply that some Power at the Conference proposed an enforcement, in case of contumacy; and the words may either mean that England objected altogether to the application of force, or that England declined to share in some projected joint expedition. We could well understand that England should refuse to be drawn into any combined coercive measures in which, say only France and Austria, besides herself, would take part, because that would commit her to a definite side in case other troubles nearer home, on the Rhine, it might be, should bring the Continent to the verge of war. But we do not understand why she should refuse to share in the joint action of *all* the Powers, if that were needed to bring the Greek Cabinet to reason; seeing that such action would commit her to nothing not implied in the special and limited intervention. It will be manifestly unjust, indeed impossible, to refuse efficient support to their own award, and also to prevent the Turks from a full exercise of belligerent rights. The danger of all these Conferences is that they may be used to create rather than remove causes of quarrel, and if England's refusal rests on a perception that her assent would have committed her to the side of Austria and France in the European quarrel of which the Greek question is a part, her Government has acted with prudence. But turn it how we may, it is not possible to get rid of the anxiety inspired by a course of action which still apparently leaves the question of peace or war open to the intrigues of rival cabinets, and all the hazards of the unforeseen.

THE Anglo-Indian Cynic is perhaps too tart in his oral criticisms on that part of the fair sex to whom the denomination of "spins" is applied by the Mofussil community. No set of bachelors can ever meet together without the conversation turning on the wiles of these syrens; and if the intelligent stranger from the moon were to visit these regions and believe all he was told, he would assuredly leave the earth with a sentiment of profound pity for all its male inhabitants. He would learn how the rougher and stronger, was constantly liable to be enslaved by the insidious plots and ambushes of the fairer sex: how the path of an unmarried man through the vale of society resembled the bridge in the vision of Mirza which was so thickly beset with snares and pitfalls that about one hundred perished on the way for every single man who attained the goal. Smiling and beguiling as they are, the most fascinating portion of the female persuasion are regarded as little panthers, skilled and anxious to shikar or "nobble" any unwary gentleman whose pay and allowances or future prospects offer a sufficient bait to the crafty minxes. The ideal of the cynical, unsentimental bachelor seems to be one of average but somewhat flashy attractions, who after more than one season at home, takes her way to India with the intention of husband-hunting, and a finely veneered piano-forte and enormous chignon as her stock-in-trade. She flirts vigorously with all the eligibles on both sides of Suez, dances intermittently on the Red Sea, affects a poetical liking for war and soldiering when conversing with Queen's officers on the quarter deck, and an intelligent curiosity about Hindus and native customs if the problem be to invest the heart of a sagacious but taciturn young Civilian. These flirtations of course come to an end with the voyage; but no sooner does the fair adventurer recover from the march up-country to the station where her friends reside, than the same system of warfare begins again under more able generalship. The chaperone on board-ship has no greater inducement than the feminine desire of match-making to exert herself in the interest of her ward: but the parents and relations up-country have strong and cogent reasons for assisting her in all her plans. The only way of getting rid of the extra expenses now incurred is by endorsing them over with the girl to a husband. Hence, as every one is anxious to shift his burdens, they expend deep and prolonged thought on the best way of securing the most eligible specimen. Their experience also convinces them that a son-in-law may become of great service to themselves, and they use every artifice to entrap him into the absurd position of Issachar, to make him an ass crouching between two burdens, an inseparable wife and her numerous connexions. A consultation is held, and the young lady is first instructed in that social thermometer, the Civil and Military List. She is patiently instructed in the advantages of the Staff Corps, the chances of a bonus, the flourishing positions of some of the Locals, the fine prospects of the Civilians whose deaths even have no effect on the wife below the pleasant figure of £300 per annum. She learns with quick accuracy to estimate the prospects of the Police, Public Works, and Revenue Survey, and after a little more tuition in furlough rules and the warrant of precedence is fairly qualified to play her part on the small arena of the Mofussil. The next hit is to establish a croquet ground and then to invite a few ladies and as many eligible bachelors as can be mustered, with a few unintellectual, henpecked benedicts to keep up the game if the bachelors are shy, or sneak away for a moody smoke. There is a certain amount of comfort and homeliness about these entertainments which at first please the unlicked bachelor; he likes to find himself appreciated; this gratified vanity is piqued if any other of his set makes a deeper impression and more secure footing than himself; he begins to lose his head. He soon feels envy of the married men; he prefers their comfortable domesticity to his own surly, solitary independence, and unlike Æsop's wolf is content to resign the freedom of the jungle and to have a house-dog's collar round his neck for the sake of the allurements of married life. Of course all these indications of changing sentiment are finely remarked by the lady and her friends. The latter, especially the women, see the advantage they have gained, and the women, never being deficient in tact, contrive a thousand little schemes for pursuing it to success. In vain his more experienced friends warn him by their own example, in vain his unmarried acquaintance ridicule his delusion; caution seems cowardice, ridicule only fires his pride. He becomes at once fatalist and Epicurean; he quotes the celebrated lines of Montrose about fearing one's fate too much and determines to pop the question; he declares that he means to *live* and is indifferent to prudential cares. And in this way he is married and done for.

This is the style in which Indian cynics usually describe an Indian courtship. It seldom strikes them that this view of the most interesting, tender and unselfish period of life must be distorted, may be mistaken. The sceptical and commonplace seem to the young and inexperienced to be identical with the low-seated called knowledge of the world. Fine and noble sentiment is the charm of life, and nearly always shows itself in the bravest and best characters; but the majority are too deficient in imagination and delicate sympathies to be able to see it. They forget the somewhat anomalous and conspicuous position in which the young lady of an Indian coterie is placed, and their opinion is contrary to the best part of our literature ancient and modern. The badly-paid revenge their ineligible status by sneering at the ladies; the well-paid officer with good prospects feels his vanity flattered by the supposition that the ornaments of our ball-rooms set their caps at them. There is no earthly reason for supposing that the journey to India can so miserably affect the pure and modest hearts of our country-women; and therefore the sneer must be pointed at the whole sex, and if so, is fallacious. When told that somebody had acquired a profound contempt for human nature, Tallyrand observed of him that he must have studied himself very deeply: and every earnest-minded man has remarked how seldom the railer at mankind endeavours either to improve himself or other people. We would recommend all amateur Cynics to take a leaf out of the book of their great master, Mr. Disraeli. When describing a courtship, all his bitterness disappears. The common hand touches nature and she only returns monotonous twangs; but to the great masters she gives forth all the variations and cadences of the infinite emotions of the soul.

WE regret to learn of the death of Captain Thomas Carnegy Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. He died at Calcutta on the 14th instant, after a short illness. Captain Anderson had an additional claim upon our sympathies because he was, we believe, an efficient and loyal contributor to the Indian Press.

A NAME was misprinted in the letter of our Military Correspondent yesterday. The Lieutenant Governorship of Chelsea Hospital, vacated by the death of Sir Hew Ross, will probably be bestowed upon Sir W. Rowan, G. C.B.—not "Sir W. Brown," as the printer made it.

THE Bombay Government have been informed by the Government of India that they can use their discretion in the matter of the introduction, into this Presidency, of the reduced rates on the transport of grain lately sanctioned by the Viceroy, should they deem such a course necessary.

THE earthquake of the 10th appears to have done great damage in places beyond Cachar. The "Englishman" publishes the following telegram:—"Gowhatty, 14th January, 13-40 hours.—The earthquake was felt most severely throughout Assam. Gowhatty, where it was thought so severe, is less damaged than Shillong, Nowgong, Tezpore, Naziri, or Seebsaugor, at all of which places much injury was done to masonry buildings."

IN reference to the outbreak of the Kookie tribe, the "Indian Daily News" of the 15th says—"It may be but a 'tempest in a tea-pot,' but if rumour is not playing tricks, there is some disturbance in the tea districts of Silchar and Cachar that needs some more forcible controlling power than their local police squadrons. It is said that the dockyards at Kidderpore, during yesterday, displayed more energy in the preparation of means for transporting troops, than any mere ordinary relief movements would call for. Sir William Mansfield, in his recent speech at the dinner to Sir John Lawrence, complained or spoke of the compulsory reticence our Government was compelled to adopt, so that if there be a little 'tea-party' to be dealt with, the toast and all may be finished before the general public are authentically admitted as participators."

THE chiefs and nobles of the Punjab seem to be in earnest in their agitation against the Tenant Right Bill. They are getting up a memorial, says the "Englishman," for presentation to the Secretary of State against the measure.

GENERAL SIR EDWARD CUST has published a pamphlet in which he makes an unjustifiable personal attack on the Military Professors. Colonel Hamley, one of our best-known military authors, has a spirited and effective reply in the columns of "The Times." In the course of his letter he quotes a sentence of Sir Edward's—"I scarcely think that this squad of recruits [so he calls the Professors] can be deemed to represent the judgment of the veterans of the British army upon the most vital principles of war; nor should it be supposed that it is endorsed by them." "All must agree with Sir Edward," remarks Colonel Hamley, "that the spectacle of a squad of recruits endorsed by the veterans of the British army would be very unbecoming."

THE Sanitary Commissioner of Madras visited Kamptee a few days ago while on his tour of inspection. We learn from the "Central India Times" that he has condemned the whole of the barracks for European troops at that station—those in process of construction as well as those already built—and has suggested that new ones should be erected on the rising ground on the site of the present race-course.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the rates of interest and discount at their weekly meeting last Thursday.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BROWNE, Deputy Judge Advocate General, has gone to Allahabad, having been transferred from Lahore to that station.

MR. HUGH MEREDITH ROBERTS, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, barrister-at-Law, was enrolled and sworn in as an advocate of the High Court of Calcutta last Thursday.

IT is stated that the Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Madras Government that he declines to give any further retrospective effect to the new rules for the Warrant Officers than that already conceded.

THE 36th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, leaves Nagpore *en route* for Burmah to-morrow, and will be relieved by the 20th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, from Bellary, a detachment of which has already arrived

THE Government of India (says the "Englishman") has sanctioned the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions to local troops, as well as to all permanent public military establishments, drawing less than Rs. 10 per month; to the former at the scale laid down for first class or fighting men, and to the latter at the second class or follower's rate, when the aggregate cost of their respective rations exceeds the amounts assigned, viz., Rs. 3-8 under the first class, and Rs. 2-8-8 under the second class.

THE post of personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in the Settlement Department will, it is said, be conferred on Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Settlement Officer Nimar District.

THE Acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has, says the "Central India Times," put off his visit to Calcutta on account of being engaged in the elaboration of several important schemes affecting the future administration of these Provinces. Mr. Morris, it is added, received instructions to submit these projects to the Governor General in person, early in February next, when he will repair to the Presidency for that purpose.

THE PORT CANNING CASE.

OUR Calcutta correspondent, telegraphing on the 18th instant, informs us that the Port Canning case, in which Mr. F. Schiller was defendant, and which lately came up in the High Court of Calcutta but was postponed, has now been satisfactorily compromised.

GREAT FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

WE also learn by telegram that a great fire occurred at Calcutta on Saturday last at the stores godown of the East India Railway Company, and that the loss is estimated at two lakhs of rupees.

SIMLA AGAIN.

WE are further informed by telegram from Calcutta that [illegible] the Viceroy and Council will pass the hot season at Simla.

THE GOLD CURRENCY.

IN connexion with the recent order directing the Currency Commissioners to receive sovereigns at twenty rupees eight annas, our Calcutta Correspondent informs us that a further step towards a gold currency has been taken. The Mint Masters have been just ordered to indent on England for dies for Five, Ten, and Fifteen gold pieces.

PROPERTY AND CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE following extract from a recent speech by Sir John Thwaites, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, shows that Bombay is not the only place where the value of property is immensely augmented at the expense of the occupiers. After reviewing the past, and proving that every charge had been duly provided for, and that the Board was not in any financial difficulty on that score, Sir John used this emphatic and instructive language:—

"I want, however, now to state what is our difficulty. It is not a difficulty because we have overcharged the rates, or recklessly contracted loans, but it is our prospective difficulties, when we consider the great number of applications which are constantly being made to us for necessary improvements of the metropolis. * * * * We have to feel the neglect of former years, and as that neglect is crowded into the present requirements of the metropolis it necessitates an amount of taxation which the Board finds it very difficult to raise, inasmuch as our taxing powers are limited to the form of sewer-rates. The burdens which ought fairly to be borne by the owners of the property are now charged upon the occupiers of it, and there lies our difficulty, unless there is some readjustment of taxation to enable us to overcome the difficulty of meeting the requirements of the metropolis. Our difficulty is not as regards the past, but is prospective as to what must be done in the metropolis by this Board, or some other, which will continue until Parliament shall take up the question of the readjustment of taxation, so that the burden shall not fall upon the occupiers, but upon the owners of the property."

FAMINE RELIEF IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

By desire of Sir Walter Morgan another meeting of the Agra community, at which he presided, was convened on the 13th, to resolve upon further proceedings with reference to local distress. There was but one resolution submitted, which was carried unanimously. It was to the effect that, although the Commissioner of the Division had ignored the already existing organization by instructing the Collector a week after proceedings had been taken by an assembly unusually large under the circumstances, and quite "respectable" we venture to think to call a meeting of the "respectable people" of the place to consider and adopt measures of relief, the existing committee should continue its labours, retain possession of the funds subscribed here, and at the same time, to ensure uniformity of action, address the central committee at Allahabad, and, if necessary, the Government.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AEROLITES.

THE Political Agent at Bhurtpore has forwarded to the Calcutta Museum three specimens of aerolites picked up at a hamlet called Motee-ka-Nugla, near the village of Goordha, in the Pergunnah of Biana, of the Bhurtpore State. The account given by eye-witnesses is to the effect that, on the 22nd ultimo, about 5 P.M., the sky having been quite clear, a small dark cloud appeared to approach the earth, when three loud reports like the firing of a cannon were heard, and at the same time, a bright meteor, shaped like a snake and travelling south, issued from the cloud. The hamlet, near which the aerolites were picked up, is situated in a wild hilly tract of country called the Dang, and the informant states that sounds as of a shower of stones falling on the hills were heard; only the three pieces were, however, found. These were seen to fall from the meteor, and with such force that they were embedded some depth in the ground, and when dug up were so hot, as not to allow at first of being touched. The meteor was distinctly seen travelling across the heavens thirty-six miles from the place where the aerolites were picked up, and the three reports were also heard at various distances in the district. It is thought that a quantity had fallen, but that they were broken in their descent on the hard ground of the hills. In 1860, some aerolites fell in the same neighbourhood, and a specimen was sent by Major Bouverie, then Political Agent, to the Museum.—*Indian Daily News.*

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 31ST DECEMBER.

THIS city is wholly given up, as usual at this season, to the absorbing business of shopping. The entire line of the Boulevards, especially in its most fashionable portions, is filled with a dense mass of carriages standing patiently outside the favourite shops, while their owners are making their purchases within; the sidewalks are crowded with promenaders, and the shops are a cram. The principal "feature" of this year's novelties is the slipper-form so much in vogue among the favourite confectioners. Sirandin is again, as usual, the "cock of the walk" in the sugar plum department, and seems to have surpassed himself in the elaborate elegance of the boxes and baskets in which he sends forth his new and delicious *bon-bons* to an admiring world. He has, among fifty other wonders, a lot of the most lovely flat, round boxes, covered with pink or blue satin, with an exquisite little painting on the cover, price 90 francs; slippers ("life-size") with Louis Quinze heels, in gilt thread, looking much like gold filligree, and holding a crimson satin bag, full of sugar plums, price 130 francs; liqueur-bottles, in the form of elegantly-dressed dolls; coffers, large enough to serve as a recepticle for Cashmere shawls, cabinets, baskets, &c., running up to several thousand francs. Elegant coffers and baskets are the favourite presents here, and are often exceedingly costly, constituting very valuable presents; the *bon-bons*, with which they are filled, serving as a pretext for their presentation. The displays of all the leading shops are very fine this year; that of Klein, of Vienna, and certain other foreign dealers, fully rivalling the native makers in the elegance of their wares. A shop just opened in the Boulevard Malesherbes, for the sale of objects in Spa wood, contains a great variety of boxes, &c., so exquisitely painted, as to be really works of art; and a Viennese baker, who has just opened a large and handsome shop in the Rue de la Chaussée D'Antin, bids fair to eclipse, by the superiority of his bread and cakes, all the other bakers of the capital. The depôts of Minton's China, of Rimmel's perfumes, of Kirby and Beard's needles, of Scotch, English, and Irish woollen goods, velveteens, &c., are also doing an excellent business, and thereby provoking no little jealousy on the part of the Parisians. As for the cloaks of water-proof Tweeds, they have become such a rage among the ladies of Paris, that you can hardly look down any street without your eye taking in half a hundred of them, made up in a somewhat more ornate style than is usual on the other side of the Channel, but giving a curious look of Regent Street to the thoroughfares of Paris.

The *Moniteur* has just announced that their Majesties will hold the usual official receptions on New Year's Day, and the masked midnight balls have just begun at the French Opera and the Théâtre du Chatelet. These noisy, whirling, "rampagious," and generally unedifying gatherings, will take place every Saturday at midnight, until the beginning of Lent. The most extravagant costumes and gestures are still to be seen there; and people who pass for reasonable and refined, still go to them occasionally, looking on the mad whirl of limbs and costumes from the safe haven of the boxes; but the dash, brilliance, and adventure that formerly gave to these gatherings a picturesque and romantic charm, in spite of their depravity, have quite departed: and the balls in question are sinking every year more and more deeply into the mire of common place coarseness and vulgarity.

Patti, whose "farewell" representation was converted, through the enthusiasm of her admirers, into an ovation that brought a quantity of *bonâ fide* tears down her charming face: the enormous quantity of flowers showered down upon her that night would have filled at least a couple of carriages! She is now singing at Brussels, on her way to St. Petersburg, with equal applause. The *diva* is still bound by her contract with M. Strakosch, her brother-in-law, who took in hand "on spec" her musical education, and that of her sisters, and receives the lion's share of their earnings. Mdlle. Nilsson is equally bound by her engagement with the gentleman who, hearing her play by the roadside on her violin, took charge of the pretty little [illegible] into her present accomplished personality. The Swedish lark (not nightingale) is an excellent sculptor, and will exhibit, it is said, a sample of her powers in the plastic art in next spring's Fine Arts Exhibition.

Madame Rossini has at last consented to grant the prayer of the Italian deputation sent to this city to demand the remains of her illustrious husband for interment in the pantheon of his native land, to wit, the great Church of Santa Croce, in

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

It is said that Mr. Morris, the Officiating Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been making a tour of the northern districts and the Nerbudda valley, with the view of being close at hand, to give immediate help to his subordinates in relieving distressed agriculturists, and others, who are suffering from the failure of crops, and the prevalence of high prices. The digging of wells and tanks is being encouraged by funds supplied from the Government Treasury, in order to guard against the want of water in the ensuing hot season, as well as to find employment for the poor. Government works, in the way of roads and buildings, are also being put in hand for this purpose. In places, to which, by reason of the great distance from the points of relief, the efforts of Government have not yet extended, the people, having no crops left to watch, or to weed, have been driven to the forests for food, consisting of wild berries and esculents; and the change of food has told severely on their condition. Their bodies have become emaciated, and disease is said to have broken out, particularly where there has been no other water, than that of stagnant pools in the beds of mountain streams, procurable for drinking.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 15.

A DRAINAGE QUESTION AT GLASGOW.

An unsavoury, but profoundly important topic is at present being agitated in Glasgow, in connection with the sewage of the town. The River Clyde, which is a very beautiful stream until it approaches the city of Glasgow, is, from that point, transformed into a filthy and offensive canal, which only loses its disgusting properties when it reaches the broad basin of the estuary. The Clyde, in fact, is the main sewer of the city; and, in summer time, is the most offensive river in Europe. Something is proposed to be done towards its purification; and in the discussion of this matter, the question as to the proper methods of disposing of sewage has turned up. An able and well-informed pamphlet, by Dr. James Adams, has been published, which shows that the probable effects of the introduction into a large city of earth-closets in the place of water-closets would be the reverse of what has hitherto been anticipated. Dr. Adams points to Paris (and the argument is a strong one to him who has had nasal experiences of the French capital) as a warning that deodorants and other mechanical appliances, admirable as they may be in theory, are disastrously inefficient in practice. He insists—and we consider the position indisputable—that our present system is the most immediate, cleanly, and healthful method of taking away the sewage from town houses. Still, we would put in a plea on behalf of the Clyde. The commercial waste and the social injury of turning the river into a sewer are both unnecessary and remediable. But the present convenient and cleanly system of getting rid of domestic refuse might there, as elsewhere, be combined with a plan for the utilization of the sewage, which should leave the river more like what a river ought to be. Dr. Adams's pamphlet is an important and interesting contribution to the discussion of this very vital question. It is curious to note that, in this discussion, one Scotch doctor objects to water-closets because they "are opposed to Revelation."—*London Review.*

DR. MACLEOD'S IMPRESSIONS ON LANDING AT BOMBAY.

A gun fired one morning at sunrise announced our arrival at Bombay. This signal had been so often renewed in the experience of the officers of the steamer that it had as little romance to them as has the steam whistle which announces the near end of the day's journey to the guard of a train. On some "old stagers" on board it hardly made a deeper impression. But to a new comer, like myself, it was very different; for not without very peculiar emotions did I ascend the deck to look for the first time on that great country associated with so much to stir the imagination of every British subject, and most of all of every Christian minister. The scene which meets the eye when entering the harbour is one of the most striking and lovely in the world. Every other thought is for the moment lost in a sense of its beauty. The forests of palm trees which, in the hot and motionless air, repose on the lower hills, along the margin of the shore, at once attract attention, as being thoroughly characteristic of Eastern climes. The islands as they unfold themselves, with their masses of verdure, and the bays, and vanishings of the sea into distant river-like reaches, lost in a soft bright haze, above which singular hills—rounded, obelisked, terraced—lift themselves up, all combine to form a complete picture, [illegible] the cloudless sky above, full of intense heat and light of burnished brightness. Looking nearer, one notices the ships from every clime, and of every size and kind, fixed in a sunny mist on a molten sea—ships at anchor—ships crowding their masts near the wharves, and boats without number, with their large matting sails and covered poop, dipping their oars in silver light, all going on their errands and a goodly number making for our steamer. Beyond the ships and masts, white houses among trees, and here and there a steeple, indicating the long land line of the Colaba Point, tell us where the famous city of Bombay lies, with its worshippers of fire and of fine gold.—*Good Words.*

INDIAN COOKS AND INDIAN COOKERY.

It is difficult to say why it should be so, but there certainly is, beyond all question, a terrible monotony in the breakfasts, tiffins, and dinners of Anglo-Indian households. This sameness is more remarkable in the Mofussil than at the Presidency towns; yet, in any part of India, it is sufficiently pronounced to disappoint new arrivals, who have heard much of the good living in India and find it a mistake. Mr. John Newcome lands at Madras, and has not dined half a dozen times in the Presidency before he begins to inquire after "that delicious Indian mutton" which, he has heard, excels all other mutton in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of some Welsh mountain breeds. He is told he must go to Bengal for it, and with a sigh, he endeavours to make the best of a ram gigot of Southern India. Presently he brightens up. "But the mango fish. Why don't we have the mango fish?" Alas! he is informed that here again a journey to Bengal is necessary to taste that delicious species of smelt, and he now makes up his mind that home tales of Indian delicacies are but shams, and will ever after hold this opinion unless fortune compels, or induces, him to travel over India and the adjacent countries in search of a *cuisine Indienne*. The fact is, that almost every part of India can boast of something peculiarly excellent for itself. Bengal mutton and mango fish are quite equal to English mutton and white bait. Those who have tasted the "red fish" of Singapore and the Straits, fresh from the water, boiled, and with oyster or crab sauce, will admit that it is hardly inferior to turbot or to salmon. A Madras pomfret, iced, with cayenne sauce, would be a dainty dish to set before a king, even in Great Britain; and the oysters and large prawns of Vizagapatam are, at certain seasons of the year, only inferior to the "natives" and lobsters of home. Bombay "ducks" and Mazagon mangoes are too well and favourably known to require any particular commendation from us; and the "canvass back duck" of Mysore is as delicious as his brother of the United States. "Cholum birds," which are common throughout Southern India, are equal to the becaficoes of Italy. A florican is hardly inferior to a grouse, and we infinitely prefer green pigeon to pheasant. Snipe, partridges and quail are to be found in most parts of India, and are excellent in pies and "salmio." Yet of all these good things with which the gods provide us, how few appear upon our tables! We attribute the primary cause of Indian bad living to the necessity which compels us to send our servants to market to purchase our provisions.

A very slight knowledge of the native character is required to inform us that a scraggy leg of mutton finds more favour in butler Ramasawmy's eyes than snipe, greenpigeon, ortalans or delicacies of any description. The mutton, when sent almost untouched by the disgusted Sahib from the table, makes excellent "kabobs" and "curries" for the human tenants of the stables and the godowns, and is constantly retailed to them by the chief butler at so many cowries a head. It is, in fact, the interest of the butler to serve his master's table as ill as possible in the shape of dry or reeking joints, etc.; and it is hardly necessary to say he is usually a monster who, having a digestion of his own beyond that of an ostrich, pays no thought to the digestion of his master. Fair encouragement is consequently not given to the market people to obtain supplies most palatable to the European taste: nor have they the inducements to cleanliness and exhibition of superior articles obtained by the tradesmen of markets at home.—*Madras Mail*

A curious incident occurred the other day in the Upper House at Munich. The celebrated Catholic historian and High Church dignitary, Dr. von Dollinger, having been made a senator by the King, was introduced into the Chamber and took the usual oaths, but on being required to produce some evidence of his baptism it appeared he had no baptismal certificate. He knew when he was born, but when or where he had been christened he was utterly unable to say. This caused no little amusement in the House, but as it was taken for granted that so eminent a member of the Catholic hierarchy must have been baptized, he was allowed to take his seat without further difficulty.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

JOHN LAWRENCE, THE CIVILIAN.

Sir John Lawrence (writes the *Madras Mail*) doubtless is wanting in those winning personal graces which we have attributed to his successor. In a life of unremitting absorbing devotion to the rough business of the work-a-day world, he has probably found but scanty leisure or opportunity for the cultivation of the graces of manner or the arts of popularity. It is difficult to imagine a courtier's bland smile on that grim grand face—a face that truly speaks of the power, and devotion, and stern honesty of the man, and the long toil he has undergone. We are not here going to enter upon a criticism of the conduct of Sir John Lawrence as Governor General. Of the various estimates of that conduct that have come to our notice, probably the majority tend towards the conclusion that, on the whole, that conduct has failed to satisfy the high expectations that were formed of it. Let us bear in mind, in the first place, that those expectations were high indeed. It is no great disparagement to the subject of them to say that they were not fully realized. We have heard something of Sir John Lawrence's crotchets. He doubtless has his share of them. No strong nature—and only the weakest of weak natures—is free from them; and one is sometimes inclined to believe that it is one of the hard laws of human nature that they are "mightiest in the mightiest." But if anyone is disposed to withhold a meed of fervent praise from Sir John Lawrence, the Governor General of India, let him recall the history of John Lawrence, the Bengal Civilian, who, after many long years of earnest, effectual unobtrusive duty-doing, proved a very tower of strength at the hour of direst need in the whole history of our Indian Empire—nay, has by not a few who speak with knowledge and authority, been called the Saviour of that Empire. He deserves the acclamations of all who revere integrity, and wisdom, and courage, and ardent devotion to duty. Carlyle would call him a "cunning man"—a natural king of men. Let the big guns of the press, then, boom out a right royal salute at his departure. He is the glory and chief ornament of the Indian Civil Service. Let the members of that Service do honour to themselves by showing him all the honour they can, before he departs from the scene of his labours and triumphs for ever. Should Sir John be a passenger in the P. and O. steamer *Candia*, Madras will have a rare opportunity of showing him that his great services to the State are fully appreciated in this part of India. It is hardly necessary for us to suggest the form in which that appreciation should be shown. Sir John's stay in Madras would necessarily be brief, but there would be ample time for him to receive an address from our principal public bodies and to eat that dinner at the Madras Club which Earl Mayo politely refused.

A LIBEL CASE AT MADRAS.

The case of E. W. Barnet *vs.* Achard was tried at the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Innes on the 7th inst.

We learn from the *Madras Times* that the case arose out of what may now be called the memorable Chittravutty fête. The cause of action was the wilful and malicious publication by the defendant (the late proprietor of the Café de Paris), of a notice which appeared in several issues of the *Athenæum and Daily News*, to the effect, that Mr. Barnett, the well-known contractor for the N. W. line of the Madras Railway, had not met his (Mr. Archard's) bill for the refreshments supplied at the fête, and that legal proceedings had been in consequence instituted. The words complained of were as follows: "*N. B.—Plaint has been filed against the party who has not yet paid for the fête he gave at the opening of the Chittravutty Bridge, N W. L., Madras Railway, in January last. A. A.*" The plaintiff, through his attorneys, first called for a withdrawal of the libel, and subsequently for a notice to be inserted in two succeeding issues of our local contemporaries, stating that the insinuation, made by the defendant, was false and untrue. The defendant, nothing daunted, still continued to publish the libel, and in his written statement, pleads that he did so "at the instigation of one Mr. F. Buxton of Madras" (who drew up the notice), believing at the time that legal proceedings had been instituted.

The Advocate General (instructed by Messrs. Brockman and Prichard) appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was neither present in person, nor represented by counsel.

The Advocate General in opening the case said that the damages were laid at Rs. 10,000, but he was instructed not to press for vindictive damages, as his client had no other object in view than a vindication of his character and credit. After going through the facts of the case, he said, it had been sent in, but it did not reach until the 7th December, after he (the Advocate General) had gone into Court to attend at the settlement of issues in this suit, and as it contained no satisfactory explanation, or admission of wrong, the case was gone on with. The only issue for decision was whether at the time of the advertisement, any money was owing for the fête, and he would show there was not. Since the settlement of issues, Mr. Achard had filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court, and had put down Mr. Barnett amongst his creditors for Rs. 10,000 possible damages, but these of course were specially exempted under the Act.

Mr. E. W. Barnett examined—I am the plaintiff, and was, and am, the contractor of N. W. line of the Madras Railway. I remember the opening of the Chittravutty Bridge. I gave an entertainment at Chittravutty then. I know defendant, the late proprietor of the Café de Paris. Mr. Gale went first to make arrangements, and I went afterwards and ratified them with the defendant when a tender was produced, and a bill of fare. Achard was to receive Rs. 2,000 for every thing, but if I got his servants and goods a free conveyance Rs. 500 was to be deducted. This is the tender I allude to. I got his goods up free and would accordingly only have to pay Rs. 1,500. To this I advanced Rs. 500. I think it was the 3rd of January. The date of the entertainment was the 8th. He sent in this bill to my secretary, Mr. Addis. I believe this to be the bill. He charged Rs. 4,044-0-8. I believe Mr. Addis advanced another Rs. 500. I did not get a receipt for my advance. I know Achard's signature, and have not the least doubt that this advance for Rs. 500 is his signature. There was a final settlement of his account on February 21st. Rs. 1,510-0-8 was paid on that occasion. In that he gives me credit for the Rs. 500 advanced on 3rd January. Having found the free passage I would be liable for only Rs. 2,500, but paid the additional sum because he said he had lost on wines, and as they were very plentiful at the fête, I made him an extra allowance on that ground, so well as for the detention of some crockery he had to hire. When I next visited Madras he called at my house, and thanked me for the liberal way I had treated him. He made no further claim then. I have not been served with notice from the Insolvent Court. I saw one yesterday. I believe these publications affected my credit at Madras as immediately after there was a very large flow of bills into my house and office. There has been no permanent difficulty in getting credit. There is nothing due to Achard.

By the Court—These payments are all made by my secretary, Mr. Addis. I have had no other dealings with Achard. I did not see him sign the receipts, but to all appearances they are precisely the same as the signatures to all other receipts.

Mr. H. B. Addis examined—I am a Civil Engineer and was secretary to Mr. Barnett. I remember the ceremony at the opening of the Chittravutty Bridge, and was secretary then. I went up and partook of the entertainment. The liquers were good and plentifully partaken of. The viands were not as good as they might have been. After this I saw Achard. He came to me. This B. is his bill. I settled it. The total here is Rs. 4,044. I allowed him Rs. 2,500-10-8; he gives credit for Rs. 500 advanced on 3rd January. C. is signed by him. I subsequently paid him in full of balance. This D. is the receipt for it. I struck off a considerable sum. The principle of my deduction is explained in my letter. [Messrs. Brockman and Prichard's serving clerk was called to prove that he served a notice to produce the letter or Messrs. Aldritt and Carr, the defendant's then attorney.] This is a true copy of my letter to Achard. It has my initials, and is my statement of what I was prepared to allow. He read it, and seemed to think that he was entitled to Rs. 3,000. He said I had cut down his bill unnecessarily. I said I went on his own tender, and that I had given him more than it. I had a power of attorney from Mr. Barnett to pay him more. He said, well, you have cut down a great deal, and I owe a great deal more than you have allowed. I saw I said nothing to do with that, and he signed the receipt

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Justice Innes—What are the lowest damages you are prepared to take.

The Advocate General—Anything over the costs, my Lord, Mr. Barnett will pay over to the Friend-in-Need Society. Not that he is likely to get anything though.

Mr. Justice Innes—Judgment for the plaintiff with Rs. 100 damages, and costs. On the application of the Advocate General, His Lordship certified that the case was a proper one to have been brought in the High Court.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuticorin, 19th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and fine day, thermometer 79.

Paumben, 19th, 12 noon.—Wind N. N. E., weather fine, thermometer 80, barometer 30·02.

Galle, 19th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy, thermometer 78.

The *Diable à Quatre* has been seized, but the only wonder is that the writer of the last number, M. Locroy, is not already on his way to Cayenne for his sketch of Compiegne and his biography of Admiral Verhuel, which commences thus:—"Admiral Verhuel was Dutch, and not Swiss, as some writers have maintained. He was a small man, with a dull eye of a pale green colour, a large nose, a narrow forehead, and lanky hair. He had large shoulders, sinewy arms, and a well-shaped leg; he went often to the Court of Holland, where he was well received by the King and Queen, and though regarded as a successful man he was always melancholy." The fact of journalists daring to indulge in insinuations like the above convinces the people of Paris that there is instability somewhere. It would be absurd to prosecute M. Locroy for his portrait of an admiral who frequented the court of King Louis of Holland, but his chastisement will not be the less severe for all that.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

Raja of Jumkhundee.—His Highness the Raja of Jumkhundee proceeded to Poona last Monday morning.

A Sirdar from Hydrabad.—Sirdar Mahomedkhan Bahadoorkhan, a Sirdar, arrived from Hydrabad, Sind, with about thirty followers on Monday last.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp having returned from Europe—whether His Lordship has been on leave, —took his seat in the High Court yesterday.

In the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent gave decree in a suit at the instance of Merwanjee Uslajee against Bazonjee Muncherjee and others for Rs. 3,061 with costs and interest.

Attempt to commit Suicide.—On Monday last a Mahomedan woman named Beebun took a dose of opium with a view to commit suicide. She was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment, and is progressing well.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

A case for the Sessions.—Mahomed Allarukhia was yesterday committed by Mr. R. H. Showell to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,063, the property of Perozebaee, woman.

Our Seamen.—The Rev. William Brown Keer acknowledges with thanks receipt of a parcel of periodicals, &c., left at the Mechanics' Institution for distribution among the seamen; and also a valuable parcel of books, tracts, &c., sent from the Bombay Branch Religious Tract Society for the same purpose.

The Stabbing Case.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court committed Yacoob Boostum on Monday last to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by means of an instrument used for stabbing or cutting, to Jummoo Salum, a seaman on board the steam ship *Golconda*.

In the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Westropp gave a decree with costs and speedy execution, in a suit, at the instance Barick Kesson Thakoor against Zozia Can Thakoor and Chuklan Can Thakoor for Rs. 1,034, being principal and interest of Rs. 800 lent in 1863 to the father of the defendants. His Lordship also gave decree for Rs. 1,318, with costs and interest, in a suit at the instance Yusub Ismail against Dossabhoy Mowjee—In another suit His lordship gave decree for Rs. 6,000, with costs and interest, in a suit by Sorabjee Cowasjee, a Parsee priest, against Nowrojee Bhiccajee Khooter for money lent in 1866.

Passengers for the Coast.—The s. s. *India*, Captain Baxter, sailed yesterday, for the Malabar Coast, Galle, and Calcutta, with the following passengers:—For Ratnagherry—Mr. B. J. Field. For Vingorla—Captain Brown and Mr. Watson. For Carwar—Honorable A. Brown, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. White, Miss White, Mr. White, Mr. C. E. Chapman, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Hogg. For Calicut or Beypore —Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Lewer and child, For Calicut—Lieutenant Peterkin, 45th Regiment. Captain Harcourt, R. A., Surgeon Major J. L. Rankin, Captain Christian, Rev. Mr. W. Ferguson, Captain Hodges, Mr. C. Clark, and Conductor J. Joplin. For Galle—Mr. C. Dunlop. For Colombo—Messrs. Harvey, Blossom, and sixty others. For Madras—Lieutenant Moneykyrle.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 11th Jan., to Saturday, 16th Jan., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Municipal Taxes	11,456	2	8
House Rate	31,457	12	6
License Tax	2,402	8	1
Police Rate	5,631	8	1
Lighting do.	4,008	1	5
Water do.	15,357	9	6
Halalcore Cess	2,648	1	4
Market Fees	9,357	0	2
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Abscondence Fees	91,979	14	6
Fines and Penalties	497	13	3
Total Rs...	1,04,689	6	11

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FAMINE.

On the 4th instant the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, stating that appeals from various quarters had been made to the Chamber as to the expediency of something being done in the matter of a public subscription on behalf of the suffering population in the districts north of the Bombay presidency threatened with scarcity, stated in some quarters to amount to famine. The members of the Chamber, the letter stated, would heartily unite in promoting any such public movement if it were found necessary, but the committee of management had no reliable information that would justify in their opinion a public subscription of the character referred to. They therefore respectfully suggested to Government the expediency of accurate information being obtained on a matter of such vital importance and being made public as speedily as possible, as that would be the only effectual means of allaying the apprehensions at present caused by the exaggrated rumours spread about in various ways.

In replying to this letter on the 11th the Chief Secretary to Government stated that he was directed to say that His Excellency in Council would have pleasure in furnishing the Chamber with any information he might from time to time receive in the matter, but the districts in question not being subordinate to this Presidency the reports of the local officers were not made to the Bombay Government but to the Government of India. Much of the information received, with an account of the steps taken by the authorities to mitigate the distress, had been published in the *Gazette of India*, and a copy of the letter from the Chamber would be submitted to the Government of India with a request that they would furnish the Bombay Government with any additional information they might possess, for communication to the Chamber. The Secretary to Government forwarded along with his letter, copies of the reports and information received by Government, and already placed at the disposal of the press—the principal parts of which have been already published in the *Bombay Gazette*;—and in conclusion he drew the attention of the Chamber to the telegram from Calcutta, published in the newspapers of the 11th inst., that at a meeting of the Viceregal Council on the 4th inst. it was resolved to double the contributions raised by private charity for the famine-stricken districts.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 7th January 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker.)

Murder.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge, Ganda Gugga, aged about twenty-five years, caste Lowana, committed for trial by Mr. G. F. M. Grant, F. P. Magistrate, in the District of Ahmedabad, was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with murder, in causing the death of his wife Jumnee, at Dhollera, on or about the 8th August 1868. From the deposition of one Rasla Kala, it appeared that when sitting inside a small hut in his garden, near Dhollera, at 12 o'clock, on or about 8th August last, he saw at some distance a woman followed by a man coming from the direction of the town, the former bearing a bundle on her head, and the latter a stick and an open green umbrella which he was holding up over his head owing to the rain. The witness did not recognize the person, but stated that the man gave the woman a push which made her drop the bundle, and that as she was going to lift it up, he struck and knocked her down with the stick, and again when down struck her with the same weapon. The man then placed the umbrella on one side, and sat on the woman for about twenty-four minutes, after which the witness came out of his hut and called out so loudly that the man ran towards Dhollera, taking the umbrella and the stick with him, and pursued by Rasla and three others, who had been attracted by the cries. They followed the man into Dhollera, and when passing the police station gave the alarm to the police, who joined in the pursuit, and apprehended the fugitive a short distance beyond the chowkey.

It appeared that the accused himself pointed out the place where the woman was found lying on her back, with her head almost severed from her body by a gash extending from ear to ear, and her bowels also protruding from a dreadful wound in the stomach. A bundle of clothes was also lying near the corpse. The accused made a confession before the second class sub-magistrate of Dhollera that he had inflicted the injuries with a clasp knife, and himself led the way to a stream running into a tank, and there pointed out a pool three or four feet deep into which he said that he had thrown the knife, and there the police found the clasp knife before the Court. The accused made a statement before the Session Judge to the effect, that since their marriage, thirteen years ago, Jumnee, his wife, had led an abandoned life, and had for the three months preceding the offence lived in adultery with a Bania, of the port of Dhollera; that on his remonstrating with her, and questioning her about some new ornaments and clothing, of which she however could give no account, and also threatening to send her to her relations at Bhownuggur, she left the house saying that she would go where she liked; that he followed her, taking with him his stick, and when about 250 paces beyond the old tank, outside the town of Dhollera, again proposed to take her to Bhownuggur, upon which she abused him; that he then gave her a slap and tried to take her towards the town; that her continued abuse and resistance so provoked him that he took out his knife and threatened to cut off her nose; that she snatched the knife from him saying that she would kill herself; and that he there upon thought he had better kill her himself. In the meantime, however, she forced the weapon through her throat, and he, fearing that he would certainly be taken to be the murderer, took out the knife, and afterwards drew it twice across the stomach, from which the entrails protruded. That he was then going to give information to the sub-magistrate and was apprehended in the bazaar.

The Court, concurring with one of the two assessors, found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

COL GOLDSMID AND THE CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

The following letter from Colonel Goldsmid, Chief Director Indo-European Telegraph, to the Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 14th January 1869, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

The continued attacks both in the Home and Indian press, upon the Indo-European Telegraph, of which the Persian, Mekran Coast, and Persian Gulf sections are under my superintendence, having met with no reply from the hundreds who avail themselves habitually of this means of communication, I deem it a duty to submit to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council a very few remarks upon the subject, for such publicity as may appear desirable.

2. In the London *Mail* of the 4th ult. is a letter by Sir James Anderson, containing, among other startling assertions, the following:—Upon the Government Indo-European Telegraph there is an "Annual loss of £50,000, probably far more." (2) It is difficult to characterize the choice of a route for telegraphic correspondence "Through France, Switzerland, Austria, Servia, Turkey in Europe, or Persia, and then the Persian Gulf." It "evinces a disregard of economy, and common sense, that cannot be explained by political reasons." So does also, in fact, the choice of the route through Russia and Persia, "as the lines to be fostered by public money."

3. A reference to a later letter from the same pen in the *Times of India* of the 6th inst., extracted from the English *Times*, enables me to add to the above—(3) "The inference is just and fair that there is at present employed in maintaining this one link (the Mekran Coast line) an unknown amount of public money, an unknown number of highly paid officials, officers of Her Majesty's service, officers, clerks, and a ship, and this constitutes a vast subsidy, without which neither the Indo-European line nor the line in Asiatic Turkey would pay the office expenses." (4.) Besides subsidising the "miserable Oriental tribes," we have "a convention with six other powers, with any one of which we may have a political misunderstanding at any time."

4. I might go on quoting, not only from these, but other letters, and articles based upon them in the local papers, but the above will suffice as a specimen of the charges made; and to these four heads of accusation I respectfully solicit attention while making direct reply. (1) As regards the £50,000 per annum loss, I take three years' receipts and expenditure, of which the statements are readily obtained:—

Mekran Coast and Sub-marine Telegraph.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Total.
Receipts	9,24,667	9,36,971	9,88,874	28,50,512
Expenditure	3,73,139	3,22,752	3,64,250	10,01,150
Surplus	5,51,528	6,13,219	6,24,615	17,89,362
Deduct Persia and other charges, say	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	7,50,000
	3,01,528	3,63,219	3,74,615	10,39,362

This statement would show a gain of £3 0,000 a year, at a time when construction is not completed, and when many charges are admitted which can scarcely be considered recurring. (2) As to the want of discrimination which selected the Franco-Austrian as one of the eight routes for telegrams, this route is in my opinion likely to prove the best and most efficient of all the routes to the Persian Gulf cable at Fao. It admits of no message entering, *to break direct communication*, between London and Paris, Paris and Vienna, and Vienna and Constantinople. The passage to and fro of the Indian telegram is secured specially for this route, by a treaty between the nations interested. Switzerland and Servia are parties to this, because the wire passes through their territories, but the three states chiefly concerned are France, Austria, and Turkey. The mention of Persia is superfluous. No message would enter her lines except in the event of interruption in Asiatic Turkey. There is, moreover, "no public money" expended on this line. (3) Regarding the Mekran Coast line extension as an alternative to the cable, Government will not need a repetition of the reasons on which I recommended doubling the lines in question—lines which link India to Asiatic Turkey on one side, and the Siemens' Russo-Persian terminus on the other. Had I indeed never entered into any minute explanation on this head, these measures, now characterised as "an extravagant and unnecessary outlay of public moneys," would have been warranted if not necessitated by the actual demands of the public. The following quotations may help to due appreciation of my meaning:—Recommendation of select committee on East Indian communications, 1866, as regards the telegraphic question—"Your committee, having carefully considered the circumstances above stated, are of opinion. . . . . 3rd. That with view to better security against accident in time to come the communication by way of the Persian Gulf should be doubled, either by the laying of a second submarine cable, or by continuing the land line from Karrachee and Guadur to Bunder Abbas, and thence, under arrangements with the Government of Persia, to Ispahan by way of Kerman and Yezd."—Vide *blue book*. And also memorial of Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce and others, forwarded to Government by the Commissioner in Sind, 12th July 1866—"That the land wire now running from Kurrachee to Guadur in Mekran are carried on thence up the coast of the Persian Gulf to Bushire," &c. (4). As regards our subsidies to the chiefs of Mekran, "to say nothing of having a convention with six other powers, with any one of which we may have a political misunderstanding at any time." The subsidies to the chiefs on the Mekran Coast are of no great amount, and are also included in the expenditure already shown. We have a telegraphic convention with Turkey on which she completed her Asiatic line to the head of the Persian Gulf, and one with Persia for the lines which our officers constructed and which they now direct for her. I know nothing whatever of "six other powers" in the matter.

5. It will be seen by a letter from Major Champain, R. E., in the *Daily News* and *Standard*, that the full reply to which the officiating chief director made to Sir James Anderson was refused admission to the columns of *The Times*, the paper publishing the attack. In drawing attention to this fact, I take the opportunity of stating my firm and honest conviction that no person in England was better calculated to answer the accusation, or write on the subject broached at all, than the above officer, Major Champain, besides being professionally competent to argue the matter at issue, has travelled more than once through the whole length and half the breadth of Persia and the countries connecting Persia with the West.

6. In conclusion, I would ask to be excused for any semblance of personal annoyance exhibited in this letter. I am not responsible for the creation of a telegraph line by the Persian Gulf at all. The failure of the Red Sea *route* which gave rise to this scheme was an occurrence on which I was never called upon for an opinion at any time. The Persian Gulf line was created and unexpectedly placed in my hands four years ago. Since that time I have given to the subject of its improvement such mental and physical energies as I could command, and certainly not without the hope that, while serving the state in the ordinary course of duty, I was at the same time meeting the wishes of the public. That the line has failed, I do not in the least admit. On the contrary, I maintain, and am ready to prove, that it has not yet had a fair trial A month has not elapsed since the application to ist working of the international rules of Europe. The Government section of the line has not yet been doubled. Judging from antecedents, my own opinion is in favour of eventual success, and by "success" I am not implying the ordinary acceptation of the term; past and present records will show this to have been long since fairly attained by the Indo-European Line. I mean that the "within 24" and "within 48" hour messages of the present day will habitually arrive "within 12" hours, that regularity and exactness may before many months be the rule, and that the correspondence will be subject to even a lower scale of tariff than the present.

ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND DECLARED INSOLVENT.

The application by the official liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation to have Roychund Deepchund adjudicated an insolvent, came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, Commissioner in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Monday. The petition, it will be recollected, was presented on the 7th December, and the Commissioner then ordered that the usual notices should be served, calling on Roychund to show cause why he should not be adjudicated an insolvent.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Mr. Hurrell) therefore appeared on Monday, on behalf of Mr. Steel, the authorised attorney and agent of the official liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, and applied that Roychund Deepchund should be adjudicated an insolvent. His Lordship, he said, had granted an order that Roychund should show cause in consequence of the application by the petitioning creditor based on the following affidavit:—

1. That the abovenamed Roychund Deepchund has been for some years past and down to the time of his leaving Bombay trading as a merchant and broker in a house in Vittulwady, where he also resided, and thereby, as your petitioners are advised, was and would be deemed at the time aforesaid, and now a trader, liable to become bankrupt within the meaning of the English bankrupt laws referred to in the 9th section of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII., Vict., chap. 21.

2. That on the 23rd day of June 1866, a judgment and a decree was obtained in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the suit No 480 of 1868 by your petitioners, the Asiatic Banking Corporation, as plaintiffs against Roychund Deepchund as defendant in the suit for the sum of Rs. 2,32,30) and interest from the 23rd of June 1868, at six per cent. per annum until payment, together with the costs of the suit. The amount of judgment and interest has not been paid to your petitioners by Roychund Deepchund or any body on his account, but execution has not been issued in said decree, and your petitioners have not been able to issue execution against Roychund Deepchund, because he has left the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court.

3. That a few days after the institution of the said suit in which your petitioners obtained the judgment, he absconded from Bombay and left his place of business and residence, and proceeded to Nowsarry, near Surat, in the territory of the Guicowar of Baroda, without the jurisdiction of this Court, and he has ever since been and is now residing at Nowsarry.

4. The object and intent of Roychund Deepchund in leaving the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court and residing at Nowsarry was to defeat and delay his creditors and to avoid the process of the High Court of Bombay, and your petitioners therefore obtained from the High Court an order in the suit to affix a copy of the summons on the door of the said house in Vitulwady Street and on the outer gate of the Court-house.

5. Your petitioners have made several inquiries for and have endeavoured by their agents and assistants to see Roychund Deepchund, and also to find out the amount and the particulars of his effects in both in landed and moveable property within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, but your petitioners' attempts at so doing have proved unsuccessful, and your petitioners in the course of their enquiries were informed and have good reasons to believe that Roychund Deepchund departed from the limits of the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the month of May 1868, and that he is now at Nowsarry in the territory of the Guicowar of Baroda, out of the said jurisdiction, and that the departure of Roychund Deepchund from the said jurisdiction was with the intent to defeat and delay his creditors, and your petitioners are advised and believe that he by that departure became and is liable to be adjudged by this Court to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of 9th section of the Indian Insolvency Act 11 and 12 Victoria, chap. 21.

6. That in addition to the said sum of Rs. 2,32,300 and interest so due by Roychund Deepchund to your petitioners as aforesaid under the said decree, Roychund Deepchund is also indebted to your petitioners in the sum of Rs. 19,72,823-6-0 and interest on certain other debts and liabilities of him, the said Roychund Deepchund, to your petitioners.

7. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the said Roychund Deepchund may be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the said Act for the relief of insolvent debtors in India, and that the proper order may thereupon be made.

The debtor, the learned counsel proceeded, had lodged an affidavit in reply to this in which notice of the principal allegations was, to use a well known phrase, conspicuous by its absence. The affidavit stated—

I, Premchund Roychund, the son and manager of the insolvent Roychund Deepchund, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

That the petitioner abovenamed has instituted a suit against the said Roychund Deepchund to recover the sum of about Rs. 2,32,300, being the amount of which he was indebted to the plaintiff in the name of the said Roychund Deepchund in the plaintiff's corporation, made by an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, and a decree was obtained against him for the same.

That the said Roychund Deepchund also owes certain other sums to the said petitioner by way of account.

That the said bank has been under liquidation in the High Court of Chancery in England.

Save and except the aforesaid creditors the said Roychund Deepchund has compromised with almost all his creditors, and the said Roychund Deepchund has offered the said bank to compromise their claim at the same rate and on same terms, but they refuse to entertain it.

This did not say the amount of the claims which had been settled, whether those outstanding were important or unimportant, nor did it give the slightest idea of what were the amounts of the debts but stated generally that Roychund had compromised with almost all." Then it proceeded to state:—

That the said Roychund Deepchund has instructed Mr. P. B. [illegible] the liquidators to accept such compromise, and I believe some time will necessarily be occupied in bringing the matter on for hearing.

I therefore pray that at present the matter of the petition of the above named creditor be adjourned for four months, that the said Roychund Deepchund may be informed of the result of his said application to the said Court of Chancery.

It certainly would be a considerable time before Mr. Paul Bendir or anybody else compelled the liquidator of the bank to accept the terms. That certainly would be a lengthy proceeding. This affidavit in reply mentioned none of the chief facts stated in the application, and its object, which might be read between the lines, was simply that Roychund might continue in the meantime to enjoy his liberty at Nowssary where he was at present. His Lordship would notice that there was not the slightest attempt to reply to anything in the petition, such as the absconding of Roychund on the result of the action by his client; and there was not the slightest thing in it that bore on the case except the statement that Mr. Paul Edward Bendir had been engaged by this absconding debtor to apply to the Court of Chancery in England to comp

THE SPEECHES OF THE MINISTERS ON RE-ELECTION.

Those who turn to the speeches of the Ministers re-elected yesterday (December 21) in quest of significant hints on the future policy of the Ministry will be disappointed. How could it be otherwise? It is but three weeks since the close of the General Elections, when the several candidates for the suffrages of their countrymen, including those who were yesterday compelled to seek re-election, explained at great—it may be said in some cases at inordinate—length their views on the political questions which will occupy the attention of Parliament. Since that time a Ministry has resigned, and a certain number of gentlemen have agreed to form a new one; but the new Administration is still, it is not too much to say, a collection of atoms. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in addressing the electors of the University of London, went so far as to declare that the Government was really not yet fully constituted. Mr. Bright at Birmingham expressed the same truth in the statement that the administration has only been just formed, and its members have only once met. "There has been as yet," he added, "no time to discuss and determine any of those questions which must necessarily claim the attention of the Government and of Parliament." This is, of course, the simple fact, and it follows that the members of an Administration who have only once assembled could do nothing but repeat the declarations they had made a month since, with such personal observations in explanation of his new position as each might think fitting.

If, however, we dismiss altogether the notion that any definition of common policy could be given yesterday by any Cabinet Minister, and look upon what each said as nothing more than the expression of his own feelings in a new position, the speeches they delivered will have a real, if a lesser, interest. Mr. Gladstone is full of becoming gratitude to the electors of Greenwich for their devotion to him under unparalleled circumstances, and, like a Speaker of the House of Commons in the ancient time, he modestly depreciates his pretensions to the office to which he has been called. His hearty gratitude to the constituency of Greenwich is none the less appropriate because Greenwich did itself great honour by the course it pursued. Constituencies, as the Secretary of Mr. Mill's Committee in Westminster bears witness, desire to have candidates coming to woo them, and we do not remember one that has before been content to accept from the beginning the second place—to be taken up and cherished if the first love proves unkind, to be left with nothing but the consolation of her own devotion if the first proves complacent. After the agreeable duty of returning thanks had been performed, Mr Gladstone traversed much the same course he had expatiated upon in Lancashire, but with the proviso that each subject must be considered in its order. Mr. Bright, with more directness, declared, in language such as we have more than once employed, that in his view it is the duty of the Government in the present Session to settle the great question referred to the people at the Elections, and not to encumber itself with work which ought not to be placed in competition with it. Mr. Gladstone, however, as we have said, had a word to say about many things,—Parliamentary Reform; Bankruptcy Reform; Education in its three branches—higher, middle, and primary; the relations between Capital and Labour; Public Expenditure; the Irish Church; Irish Land; and Irish Education; and it was doubtless proper to enlighten a constituency before which he stood for the first time upon his views on all these questions. But the general public, which has had the advantage of reading the Premier's speeches, will find little novelty in his address to the electors of Greenwich, except, perhaps, in a reference to the Ballot, to which probably some importance will be attributed. Mr. Gladstone said he had always given his vote for open voting, but he had always done so, and he should do so now, with the reservation that, whether by open voting or by other means, free voting must be secured. This is, therefore, a declaration that Mr. Gladstone's objection to the Ballot is the same that he has always been; but now, as heretofore, he would adopt it if it were essential to the free exercise of the franchise. This is the attitude of all, or nearly all, the men of intelligence who have considered the question. They object to the principle of the Ballot, but would submit to it in the last resort. Mr. Mill and, more recently, Sir John Trelawny, holding this position, have, from being firm supporters of the Ballot, become its opponents, because they have been persuaded that in the vast majority of cases the elector has outgrown the need of its assistance, and has the possibility of freedom in his own hands. We believe that, when the confused rumours of the last Election shall have been tested by inquiry, this opinion will receive further confirmation. At no General Election ever held in the kingdom has there been such a disavowal of pressure on the part of land-owners as was everywhere made during the recent contests; nor will the tumults of Blackburn suffice to turn the scale of national legislation. But we need not help to exaggerate the importance of a passing allusion by dwelling upon it. Mr. Gladstone, like Mr. Bright, recognized, as we have said, the necessity of dealing with things in their order, and that the task of the moment is to grapple with the religious establishment of Ireland. He had, of course, no words to say how that was to be done, seeing that the question has never yet been broached in the Cabinet. A vigorous refutation of the oft-refuted charge that the Liberal party had taken up the Irish Church as a party manœuvre, and a repudiation of the terror of Popery, led the way to a repetition of thanks for the unprecedented kindness of Greenwich, which closed a graceful if not a very instructive speech.

The ample review of the question of the day which Mr. Lowe delivered on his Election a few weeks since was a conclusive reason why he should not again explain his opinions yesterday, and the hearty approbation of his taking office shown by his constituency made it unnecessary that he should refer to the circumstances of his accession to the Ministry. Mr. Bright had, however, for some months manifested so sincere a desire to avoid the duties and responsibilities of power that it was fitting he should explain how he became a Cabinet Minister, and he did so in one of his happiest speeches. Had he consulted his own tastes, he should have preferred to answer with the Shunammite woman "I dwell among mine own people;" but the public reasons pressed upon him were stronger than the personal and private objections he could advance in reply, and he found himself perforce a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Bright persisted, however, as we all know, in resisting the proposal that he should become Secretary of State for India, and chose for himself the comparatively minor post of President of the Board of Trade. His reasons for the preference were in the highest degree creditable to him. He believed that the opinions he advanced in 1858 on Indian government were sound, but in advance of the public sentiment, and he could not freely superintend an Administration the principles of which he condemned, and which he was yet unable to amend. Moreover,—and this as a reason was, perhaps, more powerful than the other,—"he did not think it would have been seemly, with the views he had held from his youth upwards, if he had connected himself distinctly with the great military departments of the Indian Government." We confess there is something very attractive in this personal revelation of an internal conflict. The whole speech, indeed, stands out among the speeches of yesterday as an individual utterance. Mr. Bright's diffident hope that a man might be honest even through a Cabinet Minister; his reference to the visitation which for a time incapacitated him for public life; his plea for sympathy and the lenient judgment of his friends; his request that his career as a Minister might be scanned as a whole rather than dissected with minute inquiries into every individual act, were all apparently at variance with the tone of the self-confident orator and bold Reformer we have known, but they only complete the picture of the man by bringing contrasted sentiments and diverse modes of thought into one whole.—*The Times.*

WHAT IS A FULL AND COMPLETE CARGO?

The Court of Exchequer, last week, in dismissing the appeal of the "Southampton Steam Collier Company *v.* Clarke," decided a question which has an important bearing on the interests of shipowners generally, but more particularly on those whose vessels are engaged in the Baltic trade. By our reports of this case, on several occasions, it will have been seen that the action was brought in the first instance, by the Southampton Steam Collier Company against Mr. Clarke, to recover on a charter-party for not loading the *Winchester*, at Archangel, with a full and complete cargo. By the terms of the charter-party certain rates of freight were to be paid for oats, and if other cargo were shipped the freight thereon was to be paid in fair proportion thereto, in accordance with the Baltic rates. No oats, it appeared, were shipped, but a cargo of tow was put on board, which, being of a very light nature, only about one-half of the vessel was filled with it, and the ship, therefore, had to take in stone ballast. A substance called codilla is mentioned in the Baltic rates, and evidence was given that codilla and tow were substantially the same. The question between the parties was, whether tow, which did not nearly fill the ship, was a "complete cargo" within the meaning of the charter-party. The only question left to the jury to determine, at the Guildhall Sittings last term, was, whether the plaintiffs could by custom be entitled to an allowance for dead freight on account of the space occupied by the ballast, and the jury found there was no such custom in the trade. The verdict, by direction of the Lord Chief Baron, was thereupon entered for the defendant. It was contended by the defendant that the tow (or codilla) should be paid for according to the Baltic rates, and that plaintiffs had been so paid. He therefore insisted that a full freight had been loaded.

On the case being argued at the Sittings in Banco, the Court deemed the points raised to be of such importance as to require consideration, and, after the lapse of several days, the rule to set aside the verdict was discharged. We may conclude, then, that the charterer of the vessel proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, that a full and complete cargo had been put on board. Tow, here mentioned, is hemp or flax dressed; but there are many samples of both, differing materially in bulk and weight. The hemp is sorted into marketable qualities, called clean, outshot, half clean, and codilla. The clean is the long and strong hemp, the outshot the shorter and weaker, the half-clean is shorter still, and the codilla is the heaviest. The standards of parity in the Baltic rates are the Petersburg—namely, outshot one-eighth, pass one-fourth, codilla one-half more than freight of clean; Riga, outshot one-eighth, pass one-fourth, and codilla one-half more than "Riga rhine." Ninety-seven imperial quarters of wheat are equal to 10 tons of clean hemp, 9·107 to outshot, 7·760 to half clean, and 5·825 to codilla. The freight on oats, which the *Winchester* was to load, being 22½ less than that of wheat, there would be no difficulty in arriving at the rate which should have been payable under the charter. No vessel can load up entirely with hemp, and none carry their register tonnage quantity by from five to ten per cent. It is a light cargo, and to insure the safety of vessels laden with it, particularly since the Russian Government abandoned the pressing to the merchants, it is necessary to ship a large *pro rata* quantity of ballast. Stone is, and always has been, the chief ballast taken in, though bar iron, stowed athwartship and open, is frequently used. Small vessels, also, at times place wood dunnage over the kentledge, and stone over all. The matter of fact which the Court was called upon to decide related to dead freight, or, in other words, whether the ship, in conveying this light and bulky article, was entitled to charge freight on the extra ballast required to steady and trim a vessel with such a cargo on board. On the part of the ship it was alleged that the freight should be paid, as per Baltic rates, on the tow actually shipped in fair proportion to what oats would have been paid had a full cargo of oats, *ejusdem generis*, been shipped,—that is to say, if the ship could have carried a given quantity of oats, the full compliment of any other cargo should have been governed thereby. There can be no doubt that the ship would have earned a larger amount of freight had she filled up with oats. The Court, however, had to determine the usage of trade with respect to tow, and the weight of evidence being antagonistic to the claim for dead freight or ballast, found for the charter as against the ship.

A wide principle is involved in this finding. It establishes the custom of the ship having to find the ballast, and this without payment of freight. Of course the learned Judges would be guided in their opinion by the Baltic rates, which fix the relative quantities of produce to each other. The charter-party having expressed that oats or other lawful merchandise should be loaded, and hemp coming expressly within the enumerated articles in the scale, there could be no doubt as to the *pro rata* contribution. The owners of the ship, however, considered that, on the principle of equity, they had a right to earn as much by the conveyance of hemp as of oats. Their vessel was chartered to load a full and complete cargo of oats, the words "or other lawful merchandise" signifying, in the eyes of the shipowner, that whatever substitute was offered should serve as an equivalent. In this, as the result of the trial proves, he was wrong; for though the specific contract as regards relative rates was clear enough, it did not bind the charterer, if other produce was shipped, to give a *quid pro quo*. The charter, in other words, was an open or sliding one, and not for a lump sum. It would be easy to calculate the probable freight to be earned on a cargo of oats at so much per quarter, and show what a ship ought to have earned in carrying hemp? but the Court has given its fiat to the effect that, where there is no stipulation for ballasting to stiffen a ship, no dead freight can be recovered. The circumstances here detailed cannot, therefore, be too widely known, for it concerns whole fleets of ships engaged in the Baltic and Archangel Trades, and, by inference, to several others.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

THE RITUALISTS UNDONE.

The case of "Martin *vs.* Mackonochie," in which some of the most characteristic practices at St. Albans, Holborn, were challenged, was on Wednesday, the 23rd December decided, and the result is that Mr. Mackonochie is condemned upon every one of the points raised, and is required to pay the costs both of the original suit and of the present appeal. This decision is an important as it will be satisfactory to the public. The case has brought to the test of law some of the most prominent innovations of the Ritualists. They were innovations closely connected with their most characteristic doctrines—those, namely, which relate to the Holy Communion. To indicate their peculiar belief respecting this Sacrament they introduced a variety of novel gestures, ceremonies, and ornaments. Though, in the aggregate, these produced a change so conspicuous as utterly to alter the character of the service, it was, as usual, very difficult to describe them with sufficient accuracy for a legal test. At length, however, after the ingenuity of numerous lawyers has been exerted on both sides, the question has been brought to a distinct issue, and on that issue Mr. Mackonochie has been, without exception, condemned. Ritualism, in short, has been fairly challenged in the highest Court of Law, and has been completely defeated. The issue, though limited, is of material significance, and the condemnation pronounced is sufficient to prove that the position of the Ritualists is wholly untenable.

The case may be very simply explained. Mr. Mackonochie was originally charged—first, with elevating the elements during the Prayer of Consecration; secondly, with kneeling before them during the same prayer; thirdly, with using lighted candles on the Communion Table during the celebration of the Holy Communion, when they were not required for the purpose of giving light; fourthly, with using incense in the same service; and, fifthly, with mixing water with the wine. The elevation Mr. Mackonochie discontinued before the suit commenced, and was admonished not to resume it. The judgment of the Court of Arches condemned the use of incense and of water. It admitted, however, the lawfulness of lighted candles, and considered the kneeling a minor point of order, which, if raised at all, should be referred to the discretion of the Bishop. The Judicial Committee have now ruled that kneeling during the Prayer of Consecration is contrary to the Rubric, and that lighted candles are not admissible. There remains, therefore, not a single point on which the defendant has sustained his case. What is still more remarkable, there is scarcely an argument on which the counsel for the Ritualists relied which has not been rejected by the Court; and this may involve more important consequences than the judgment itself. With respect to the kneeling, the Court observe that the posture of the officiating minister is prescribed by various directions throughout the Communion service. He is directed when to stand and when to change this posture for that of kneeling. But it is expressly ordered that the Prayer of Consecration is to be said by the Priest "standing before the table," and there is no indication that he is intended to change his posture during the prayer. In reply, after one or two formal objections, it was contended that this was one of those minute details which the Rubric could not be held to cover. To this the Court make the important answer that it is not for any minister of the Church, or even for themselves, to assume that any departure from or violation of the Rubric is trivial. The present case, indeed, is a conspicuous proof that violations which in themselves might seem very trivial may practically involve most material consequences. It is as notorious historically as it is evident from the minute directions of the Prayer Book that variations of gesture and posture during the Communion were connected at the Reformation with important points of doctrine; and those who put this plea upon the record knew perfectly well that the gesture which they describe as trivial implied on their own part equally important opinions. This consideration has a further bearing upon the equally questionable plea that there was no evidence to show that adoration was intended by kneeling. The Court would, in any case, find it very difficult to judge of intentions and sentiments, and consequently it is all the more necessary that it should judge strictly of "outward movements." On this point, in short, Mr. Mackonochie had violated a distinct Rubric, and the question could not therefore be referred to the discretion of the Bishop.

The use of lighted candles raised a question of even greater significance and importance. They had been treated either as a ceremony or as an ornament, and on either alternative they had been justified by an argument which has been extensively used by the Ritualists, and on which, in fact, they base their whole system of innovation. They have alleged that they are justified in adopting any practice which the Prayer Book does not explicitly condemn—in other words, that whatever is not expressly abolished is retained as lawful. In this instance they appeal to certain Injunctions issued in the first year of Edward VI., and their counsel even went so far as to quote a Constitution made by a Council held under the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1322. The Court, we rejoice to say, dismissed those antiquarian references as utterly irrelevant. They lay it down, in direct opposition to the principal of the Ritualists, that all ceremonies are abolished which are not expressly retained in the Prayer Book. This is plainly implied in the Preface; but it is placed beyond doubt by Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity, now applicable to the present Prayer Book, which prohibits any rite, ceremony, order, or form which is not mentioned in the Prayer Book, and declares void all prior usages and ordinances. The opening Rubric, again, orders that "such ornaments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI." The Ritualists have argued from this that whatever was lawful in the designated year of Edward VI. is lawful now; and through this loophole, as the reader has already seen, they have introduced into the controversy not only the shifting usages of that confused period, but the endless and antiquated canons of mediæval ecclesiastics. Anything, of course, might be built on such a foundation. The court, however, have now distinctly explained that those things, only possess the authority of Parliament which are expressly named in the Prayer Book referred to. It is nothing to the point that the candles were lawful at the time when the Prayer Book was issued. They are not prescribed in it, and they are, therefore, abolished. The Rubric, they observe, might have said that such ornaments should be retained as were then lawful, or such as were then in use; but in fact it says such only as were in use by authority of Parliament, and this is now decided to mean such as are expressly prescribed in the first Prayer Book, or as are consistent with and subsidiary to them. As a matter of fact, the use of lighted candles was almost universally discontinued after the Reformation, which affords a strong confirmation of the view thus taken of the law.

The pubic may be heartily congratulated upon such a plain decision. It is a most satisfactory point in this lucid judgment that any Englishman may understand it from beginning to end, and may distinctly apprehend the law by which his Church is regulated. In this respect it offers a favourable contrast to the judgment of the Dean of Arches, which conducted us through a perfect body of divinity to King Edward VI.'s Injunctions, and to "Primitive and Catholic" customs. From these mysterious authorities, and from the subtleties for which they afforded occasion, we are now completely relieved. All the ornaments that are lawful in the Church are to be found mentioned in a single book, and that the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. As to ceremonies, nothing is lawful which is not prescribed in our present Prayer Book. After all, it is proved that Parliament, acting with the concurrence of the clergy, is the real authority for our forms of worship, and that it has, in fact, expressly prohibited all ecclesiastical customs which it has not itself expressly approved. If this principle is a relief to the general public, it ought, we think, equally to be a relief to the clergy. The other principle would have plunged them into an endless controversy, and would have been equally fatal to uniformity and to peace. We trust, since a decision has thus been pronounced by a final Court of Appeal, that the Ritualists will accept the result with contentment. Generations of clergy have been very good Churchmen, and have done both Church and State good service, while acquiescing in the practice which has now been reduced to a principle. If, indeed, as a body, they have definitely set themselves to "unprotestantize" the Church of England, this decision must convince them that the task is impracticable and their position unjustifiable; but if they were only in doubt what was the law of the Church, and simply desire to go to the utmost limits compatible with that law—as they were fully justified in doing—we may hope they will frankly acquiesce in an adverse decision. In other words, we hope they will be content like all other Englishmen, to accept the arbitrament of law, and to do their best within the limits assigned to them.—*The Times.*

THE FORTUNE OF THE LATE BARON ROTHSCHILD.

The wealth left by the late Baron James de Rothschild is something fabulous. It overpowers the imagination. No sultan, or caliph, or emperor, real or fabled, approached him in the extent of his opulence. The "wealth of Ormus or of Ind" pales before it. The late Baron made the following disposition of his fortune:—He left to his wife Betty 8,000,000*l.*, the Chateau Ferriere, whose art galleries are estimated at about 800,000*l.*, and his house in the Rue Laffitte at Paris. To his second son, Gustavus, he gave 8,000,000*l.*; to his third son, Edmund, 6,000,000*l.*; and to his grandson, the son of the late Solomon Rothschild, 2,000,000*l.* This is pretty well in itself, but it does not exhaust the vast heap left by the modern Crœsus. The largest plum has fallen to the lot of his eldest son, Alphonsus, who comes in for a trifle of 20,000,000*l.* This colossal fortune—and perhaps these legacies do not exhaust the amount—reaches the sum total of 44,800,000*l.* It may give some idea of what this means to mention that it would nearly pay the interest on the national debt for two years, and is considerably more than half the income of Great Britain. Verily the deceased Baron must, like Midas, have possessed the faculty of turning everything he touched into gold.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

Just now when attention is again being forcibly directed to the Eastern question it is as well to remember that there are more Eastern questions than one. The two paragraphs below explain each other sufficiently, and require no comment. The first is from *Galignani's Messenger*, and is as follows:—

Mdlle. Schneider is going to Egypt! Not fewer than 7,000 fellahs are engaged in building a theatre on the Esbekich, opposite to Shepherd's Hotel, at Cairo. The temple will soon be reared, and Mdlle. Schneider will then sally forth to resume Cleopatra's sceptre. She is to receive £2,000 for fifteen representations, a subvention of £8,000, and *carte blanche* for the engagement of a troupe. Mdlles. Leonide Leblanc, Silly Blanche d'Antigny, Juli Baron, and other houris, have all suddenly seceded to Mahomedanism, and the poor dear Mussulwomen are all clamouring for engagements.

Lady Duff Gordon in a recent number of *Macmillan's Magazine* wrote thus concerning the condition of the people of Egypt:—

I cannot describe to you the misery here now, indeed it is wearisome even to think of it. Every day some new tax. Now every beast, camel, cow, sheep, donkey, horse, is made to pay. The fellaheen can no longer eat bread; they are living on barleymeal mixed with water, and raw green stuff, vetches, &c., which to people used to good food is terrible, and I see all my acquaintances growing seedy and ragged and anxious. The taxation makes life almost impossible; 100 piastres per fedden as tax on every crop, on every animal first, and then again when it is sold in the market, and a tax on every man, on charcoal, on butter, on salt. . . . It is not a little hungry, it is cruel oppression which murdens the people now. They never complained before, but now whole villages are deserted, and thousands have run away into the desert between this and Assouan. . . . The hand of the Government are awfully heavy on us. All this week the people have been working night and day cutting their unripe corn, because 310 men are to go to-morrow to work on the railway below Siout. This green corn is, of course, valueless to sell and unwholesome to eat. So the magnificent harvest of this year is turned to bitterness at the last moment. From a neighbouring village all the men are gone, and some more are wanted to make up the *corvee*. The population of Luxor is 1,000 males of all ages, so you can guess how many strong men are left after 310 are taken.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,
IRON MERCHANTS.
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Dangerous Diseases.—How many life-long maladies spring from neglecting trifling symptoms! The pimple, readily curable in the nursery, becomes, through carelessness, the irremediable torment of after life. With a knowledge of the curative powers of Holloway's Ointment and Pills those who fail to use them for extirpating the first seeds of hereditary ailments will have to bear the punishment resulting from their folly. Holloway's remedies will remove eruptions of the skin, scorbutic diseases, and scrofula, and heal every description of ulcer, wound or abrasion. By the use of Holloway's excellent speedy, and safe medicaments, much pain and immense expense will be saved, and a great benefit be conferred on the present and succeeding generations.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—
RATES.

Discount.	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

Interest.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.
Bombay, 17th December 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	Is. 11⅞d.	do.
" 4 do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	Is. 11 11/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	Is. 11⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	Is. 11 9/16d.	do.
demand	Is. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland do.	Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		do.
On Paris do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 11¾d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Kurrachee Sub-Agency.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 18th January 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.
Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.		
6 months' sight	at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 "	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
2 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 "	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.
Bombay, 17th December 1868.

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" 1 do.	Is. 11 9/16d.	do.
demand	Is. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland do.	Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		do.
On Paris do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 11¾d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Kurrachee Sub-Agency.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 18th January 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.
Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.		
6 months' sight	at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 "	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
2 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 "	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Current Accounts	
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.	
Fixed Deposits.	
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 ditto.
12 ditto	6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 18th January 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.
Agencies at
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.
Correspondents.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Current Accounts.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.
Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11¾ "
3	do.	1/11 11/16 "
2	do.	1/11½ "
1	do.	1/11 9/16 "
On demand		1/11¾ "
On Scotland		1/11¾ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest	
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.	
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do.	4
Do. 12 do.	5
Do. 24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund £ 38,000
Head Office,
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
Board of Directors.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilli